

ENTERED

May 27, 2025

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern

District of

Texas

United States of America

)

v.

)

Lavar Williams

)

Defendant

)

Case No. 4:25-mj-296

ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL

Part I - Eligibility for Detention

Upon the

- A. Motion of the Government for a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1) because the defendant is charged with:
- (1) a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
 - (2) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
 - (3) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508); **or**
 - (4) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in Subparagraphs (1) through (3) of this paragraph or two or more of such offenses if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination thereof; **or**
 - (5) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves (a) a minor victim; (b) the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); (c) any other dangerous weapon; or (d) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250;

OR

- B. Motion of the Government or the Court's own motion for a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2) because the case involves:
- (1) a serious risk that the defendant will flee if released; **or**
 - (2) a serious risk that the defendant will obstruct or attempt to obstruct justice or threaten, injure, or intimidate, or attempt to threaten, injure, or intimidate a prospective witness or juror if released.

The Court found that the Government established one or more of the factors above, held a detention hearing, and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)

- A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (*previous violator*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:
- (1) the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
 - (a) a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
 - (b) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
 - (c) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508); **or**
 - (d) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
 - (e) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence that involves:
 - (i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession or use of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); (iii) any other dangerous weapon; or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; **and**
 - (2) the defendant has been convicted of a federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**
 - (3) the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a federal, State, or local offense; **and**
 - (4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.
- B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (*narcotics, firearm, other offenses*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:
- (1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801–904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951–971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46 (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501–70508);
 - (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
 - (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
 - (4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18 (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581–1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; **or**
 - (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
- C. Application of Any Presumption Established Above**
- The defendant has not rebutted the presumption.
OR
 - The defendant has rebutted the presumption.

Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention

After considering any applicable presumption, the nature and circumstances of the defendant's alleged conduct, the defendant's history and characteristics, the other factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), the information presented at the detention hearing, and the available conditions of release under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(c), the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

The reasons for detention include the following checked items (*After this list, add any additional items or explanations as needed to comply with the requirement for a written statement of reasons under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i).*):

- The offense charged is a crime of violence, a violation of § 1591, a federal crime of terrorism, or involves a minor victim or a controlled substance, firearm, explosive, or destructive device.
- Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong.
- Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted.
- Lack of significant family or other ties to the community.
- Significant family or other ties outside the United States.
- Lack of legal status in the United States.
- Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration.
- Lack of stable residence.
- Lack of stable employment.
- Lack of financially responsible sureties.
- Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement.
- Use of alias(es) or false documents.
- History of alcohol or substance abuse.
- Prior criminal history.
- History of violence or use of weapons.
- Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release.
- Prior failure to appear in court as ordered.
- On probation, parole, and/or release pending trial, sentence appeal, or completion of the sentence at the time of the alleged offense.
- Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision.
- The defendant's release poses serious danger to any person or the community.

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

Even assuming that Defendant Lavar Williams rebutted the presumption disfavoring his release, clear and convincing evidence shows that his release would pose an unacceptable risk of danger to the community. The Court finds no conditions adequate to protect the public if Defendant were released.

Defendant participated in two drug-related operations in April 2025 that, unbeknownst to him, were sting operations. The first involved escorting a vehicle that Defendant believed to be transporting 40 kilograms of cocaine. By his own assertion, Defendant armed himself for that undertaking. Yet as a prior convicted felon, Defendant could not lawfully possess a firearm. About a week later, Defendant and several others conducted an armed raid on a supposed stash house where a Mexican drug organization was temporarily storing 96 kilograms of cocaine. Defendant was carrying a pistol.

Defendant's drug-trafficking activities are inherently dangerous. This is heightened by Defendant's wielding of a firearm when storming into the purported drug stash house, which evinces a willingness to engage in violence. Strong evidence consisting of audio and video footage supports the charged offenses of attempting to possess with intent to distribute controlled substances and possessing a firearm in furtherance of a drug-trafficking crime.

Defendant touts his relationships with various family members, who purport to vouch for his character. At best, this underscores that Defendant managed to conceal his conduct from those closest to him. Notably, Defendant provided a home on Easter Street to sell drugs and illegal firearms conversion devices, as evidenced by his constant presence at the house where those sales occurred. Given Defendant's frequent presence there, his claim of going there solely to feed dogs is not credible. Indeed, Defendant's common-law wife told Pretrial Services that Defendant spent most of his time at Easter Street. Her attempt to walk that back is unconvincing.

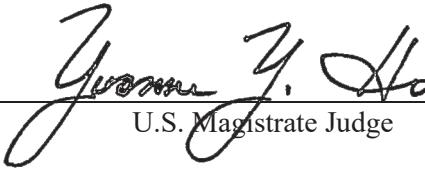
In addition, Defendant has an admitted history of drug abuse. He has no gainful employment now. And these federal charges are but the latest in a pattern, as Defendant's criminal history includes drug possession and distribution convictions. As noted above, clear evidence reflects that Defendant is deeply and personally involved in drug and weapons trafficking.

The Court has no confidence that any restrictions on Defendant's movements or conduct would adequately protect the public. And returning Defendant to live with his common-law wife, without a reliable third-party custodian, is not a desirable option, given that she either looked away from or lacked sufficient influence to discourage Defendant's criminal conduct. Accordingly, it is ORDERED that Defendant LLavar Williams be DETAINED pending trial.

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: May 27, 2025


U.S. Magistrate Judge